

# RUSSIA TURNS TO GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS TO SAVE NATION TORN BY REVOLT

Emperor Nicholas II Returned From Battle Front to Find People Turned Against Him And He Abdicated Throne—His Younger Brother Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch Was Named As Regent

## MOST OF ARMY DECLARED TO BE LOYAL TO GOVERNMENT

Duma, Resisting Prorogation, Led the Revolution And Several Prominent Men Are Said to Have Been Murdered—German-born Wife of Emperor Nicholas Said to Have Been Distrusted

Grand Duke Nicholas, the idol of the Russian army and ranked as Russia's master strategist, looms up as the big military figure of the hour in an empire which has just witnessed a successful and almost bloodless revolution and the abdication of its emperor. The relinquishment of the throne by Nicholas II automatically deprived him of the rank as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies. The heir to the throne is an infant, and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, named as regent, while a soldier of repute, is not of commanding military experience. Thus the nation, Petrograd despatches indicate, is turning to its most tried and trusted military leader, Grand Duke Nicholas.

Of the complete success of the revolutionary movement, in which the lead was taken by the Duma, there seems no doubt. Such news as was received from the front indicates that the military, with the exception of reactionaries among officers, together with all the popular forces of the empire, is backing the new government.

The food problem is being attacked, and the people themselves seem to be exercising their own authority to repress the elements in the population that might be inclined to indulge in excesses.

A measure of general amnesty is reported to be in course of preparation by the new Russian minister of justice. Grand Duke Nicholas is said to have endorsed the move as the one necessary to save the empire and bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Petrograd, March 15, via London, March 16.—The old regime of the conservatives has been supplanted by a government of the liberals. The new cabinet contains the names of the men who led in the struggle against the old government and enjoyed the full confidence of the country. The Duma group, fearing the dangers to the country in the absence of a definite government, suggested the abdication of the emperor and the regency of Grand Duke Michael. This will be only a temporary arrangement, pending the decision of the constitutional assembly to be charged with the revising of the constitution.

A new national cabinet is announced with Prince Lvoff as president of the council and premier, and the other offices held by the men who are close to the Russian people.

For several days Petrograd has been the scene of one of the most remarkable risings in history. Beginning with minor food riots and labor strikes, the cry for food reached the hearts of the soldiers, and one by one regiments rebelled, until finally those troops which had for a time stood loyal to the government, gathered up their arms and marched into the ranks of the revolutionists.

The president of the duma, Michael V. Rodzianko, was the leading figure among the deputies who unanimously decided to oppose the imperial order for a dissolution of the House. They continued their sessions and M. Rodzianko informed the emperor, then at the front, that the hour had struck when the will of the people must prevail. Even the imperial council realized the gravity of the situation and added its appeal to that of the duma that the emperor should take steps to give the people a policy and government in accordance with carrying on the war to a victorious ending.

The emperor hastened back from the front, only to find that the revolution had been successful and that a new government was in control. The emperor, who, it is alleged, has been influential in the councils opposed to the wishes of the people is reported to have fled or to be in hiding.

Although considerable fighting took place it is not believed that the casualties were large.

Started Like Mock Revolution. The early period of the uprising bore the character rather of a mock revolution staged for an immense audience. Cossacks charging down the streets did so in a half-hearted fashion, plainly without malice or intent to harm the crowds which they playfully dispersed. The troops exchanged good-natured rivalry with the workmen and women, and as they rode they were cheered by the populace.

silent suspense; government regiments finally marched over to join the revolutionists. A few hours after the first clash, this entire section of Petrograd, in which are located the duma building, artillery headquarters and the chief military barracks, passed into the hands of the revolutionary forces and the warfare swept like a tornado to other parts of the city, where the scene was duplicated.

## FIFTEEN PROVINCES ENDORSE NEW GOVT.

Council of Nobility Has Held Special Meetings and the Revolutionary Action Is Approved.

Petrograd, via London, March 16.—The council of nobility already has held special meetings in 15 provinces and endorsed the new revolutionary government.

## NEW RUSSIAN MINISTRY

Headed by Prince George E. Lvoff as Premier.

Petrograd, via London, March 16.—The members of the new national cabinet are announced as follows:

Premier, president of the council and minister of the interior—Prince George E. Lvoff.

Foreign minister—Prof. Paul N. Milukoff.

Minister of public instruction—Prof. Manuiloff of Moscow university.

Minister of war and navy, ad interim—A. J. Guchoff, formerly president of the Duma.

Minister of agriculture—M. Ichingharoff, deputy from Petrograd.

Minister of finance—M. Tereshchenko, deputy from Kiev.

Minister of justice—Deputy Kerenki of Saratoff.

Minister of communications—N. V. Nekrasoff, vice-president of the Duma.

Controller of state—M. Godneff, deputy from Kazan.

## RUSSIAN QUEEN DISTRUSTED.

Empress Alexandra Was the German Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt.

London, March 16.—According to information received here, the Russian people have been most distrustful during recent events of the personal influence of Empress Alexandra. She was supposed to exercise the greatest influence over Emperor Nicholas.

It is stated that her whereabouts is not known, but it is believed she is in seclusion, fearing the populace.

The Empress Alexandra before her marriage to the Emperor of Russia in 1894 was the German Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt.

## TWO LEADING MEN KILLED.

They Are Said to Be Protopotoff and Stummer.

Stockholm, via London, March 16.—Passengers arriving at Haparanda, Sweden, with yesterday's hospital train, reported that two men of prominence in Petrograd had been murdered. One of them was said to have been Alexander D. Protopotoff, minister of the interior, and the other was believed to be Boris Stummer, former premier.

The old Russian government, it is alleged, tried to bring troops to Petrograd from Finland to save the situation, but the troops refused to go. Helingsfors is declared to be in a state of siege.

## EMPEROR GOING TO PALACE

And Several Regiments with Artillery Are Hastening There.

London, March 16.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the emperor is expected to arrive at Tsarsko-Selo palace and several regiments with artillery are hastening there.

## GERMAN INFLUENCES BLAMED

For Woes of the Russian People, Says Reuter's Correspondent.

London, March 16.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends the following dispatch concerning the Russian revolution under date of March 14:

"Your correspondent has been in the streets both night and day for the last three days. He has seen long lines of hungry men, women and children and has seen the wanton firing of rifles, machine guns and civil war in the main thoroughfares, but has not heard a single word against war."

"A shortage of food, the lack of organization and the neglect of the most elementary precautions are popularly ascribed to German influences. This is a word of provocation on every lip. With combined fervor warriors, religiously—all Russians—resolved the extermination of these influences."

"The killing of Rasputin was the match that set fire to the vast heap of patriotic determination that Russia would deserve well of her allies if she would give herself the chance. The fire quickly spread, ran from class to class, from civilians to troops. It smoldered in Petrograd on Saturday, burst into flame on Sunday and to a conflagration yesterday. This morning your correspondent hears that its purpose has been achieved. All of the regiments in Petrograd have declared for the Duma and the people and the naval barracks have been opened to enable sailors to make common cause."

## MILES OF TRENCHES TAKEN.

British Made Extensive Gains Between Peronne and Bapaume.

London, March 16.—Another important gain has been made by the British troops between Peronne and Bapaume, according to the official statement issued last night. Trenches on a front of two and a half miles, running from the south of St. Pierre-Vaast wood to the north of

## NO GENERAL 'PHONE MERGER IS CONTEMPLATED

But It Is Said That New England Co. May Take Over the Vermont Tel. & Tel. Co., and Other Sub-licensee Concerns.

Fifty telephone men, representing parent concerns, subsidiary lines and many independent companies of Vermont, who have been making Barre their conference headquarters for the past two days, completed their deliberations at noon today and went their several ways this afternoon. Officials who were instrumental in bringing the representatives together say that the big, tangible result of the conference is a better understanding among them all. Co-operation has been the keynote of the meetings and this factor has received repeated emphasis, to the effect that telephone rates throughout the state may be the better served. The conference men forgot their troubles last evening, when the local committee provided a unique entertainment in the Bijou theatre, but were back at work this morning. On the piazza at Hotel Barre a group picture of the conference was taken this morning by H. W. Shores. The telephone people offered their features to the lens without a quiver and some excellent proofs went the rounds after adjournment at noon.

Officials of the several companies discussed the rumor that the conference had for its prime purpose a proposal to merge many of the independent companies of the state and from the tenor of the informal talks that have marked the gatherings there is no thought of consolidation. It is intimated, however, that the New England Telephone Co. will gather unto itself the Vermont Tel. & Tel. Co. and other sub-licensee concerns in the state sometime in the near future, possibly around May 1. No authoritative statement for this proposal was given out, but various rumors having to do with the conference have been in circulation for some time. It is said that, inasmuch as the companies known as sub-licensees are controlled by the New England or parent company, the proposed combination would affect only the administrative phases of the various exchanges and not the rates or service.

All of the more important companies, independent and otherwise, were represented in the conference, among them being the following: Addison & Panton Tel. & Tel. Co., Central Telephone Co., Champlain Valley Telephone Co., Champlain Telephone Co., Champlain Telephone Co., Cornwall Tel. & Tel. Co., Franklin Tel. Co., Granville Telephone Co., Isle La Motte Telephone Co., Ludlow Telephone Co., New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Northern Telephone Co., Norwich & West Hartford Telephone Co., Passumpsic Telephone Co., Randolph Telephone exchange, Rapid Telephone & Telegraph Co., Shoreham Tel. & Tel. Co., Vermont Tel. & Tel. Co., Western Tel. & Tel. Co., Weybridge Telephone Co.

Visitors were substantially reminded of the hospitality of the local telephone men last evening, when the Bijou theatre was placed at their disposal. Employees of the Vermont Tel. & Tel. Co. joined in making the entertainment enjoyable by contributing to an excellent program. The opening chorus, "America," found the theatre ringing with melody and afterward the following program was carried out: Piano duet, Misses Claire Lynch and Alice Merrick; monologue, "The Irish Girl and the Telephone," Miss Lora Watkins; vocal solo, "For All Eternity," Miss Adeline Frattini; recitation, "That Old Sweetheart of Mine," V. L. Scott; vocal duet, "Venezian Boat Song," Misses Katherine Colombo and Florence Normandin; vocal solo, "Absent," Charles Gibbons; recitation, "The Italian 'Merican,'" Miss Lena Piccoli; vocal solo, "Forgotten," George Shannon; recitation and song, "And the Wedding Was Alright," Perley Gotter; vocal solo, "Comie," and violin solo, "Good Bye, Good Luck, God Bless You," J. M. Frasso.

Barre and Montpelier exchanges gave of their talent to the program and members from out of town expressed themselves as being agreeably surprised over the development of so much talent among telephone employees. Henry H. Hodgdon, the district foreman, and his first assistant, William H. Bishop, earned the commendation of the entertained by their exhibition of craftsmanship as stage carpenters.

After the entertainment, a buffet luncheon was served for the men, and the lady guests, along with the operators and employees were brought together under exceptionally happy circumstances and the forethought of the Barre committee in arranging the entertainment feature was appreciated by all. The committee, headed by George H. Collamore, chief of the local exchange, worked untiringly to make the visit of the telephone men enjoyable.

Another feature which went a long way toward making the Bijou gathering a success was the display of 3,000 feet of telephone films, in which the building of the transcontinental line was interestingly depicted. Most of the multitudinous details which entered into the vast undertaking were clearly shown, the movie men taking his audience from the Boston office to Frisco and back before the show ended. Prominent state telephone men in caricature were shown on the screen and this morning each member so depicted was presented a cartoon of himself. Manager Atto Mariani courteously assisted the committee in carrying through the arrangements.

The village of Saillies, have been occupied. Southeast of Arras, the Germans entered British trenches.

## BRITISH CAPTURED PART OF BAKUBAH FROM THE TURKS

General Maude's Forces Have Advanced to Point 30 Miles Northeast of Bagdad, According to an Official Report.

London, March 16.—A portion of the town of Bakubah on the right bank of the Djalra river, 30 miles northeast of Bagdad, has been occupied by the British, it was announced in a report to-day from General Maude. The Turks continue to fall back on the right bank of the Tigris.

## CONTROL BILL IS ACCEPTED

House Passed Measure After Appeal by Speaker Wilson

## WHO TOOK THE FLOOR THIS AFTERNOON

The Measure Had Been Debated All the Forenoon

Another long debate occurred when the Senate bill to create a board of control came up in the Vermont House this morning on a question of passage, the bill having been ordered to a third reading after much talk yesterday afternoon by a vote of 13 to 11.

At the beginning of to-day's debate, Mr. Moore of Ludlow, an opponent of the administration measure, asked leave to propose an amendment, substituting the auditor in place of the commissioner of agriculture. Mr. Fenton of Rutland opposed, and the House by a vote of 105 to 104 refused to grant leave.

Mr. Moore rose to a question of personal privilege, explaining that the proposed amendment met with approval of those favoring the bill. Mr. Fenton moved that the vote refusing leave to grant the proposal to amend be reconsidered, and it was so voted and the vote reconsidered.

Mr. Steele of Highgate favored the amendment, as did Mr. Cudworth of Londonderry. Mr. Rierden of Barton opposed, as did Mr. Pollard of Cavendish. Mr. Ranney of West Windsor favored the amendment. Mr. Amidon of Halifax opposed, while Mr. Miner of Sherburne favored the amendment. Mr. Austin of Reading favored the proposal. Mr. Fenton of Rutland believed that the bill should and would pass in its present form.

Mr. Stearns of Burlington was for the bill. Mr. Wright of Coventry said that he voted against the bill yesterday, but this morning had been approached and told that if he did not support the bill he need not expect any help for what he favored. Mr. Root of Bennington favored, as did Mr. Allbee of Townshend and Mr. Bond of Searsburg.

On demand of Mr. Williams of Proctor, the yeas and nays were taken and resulted in the adoption of the proposal to substitute the auditor for the commissioner of agriculture, by a vote of 113 to 109.

Mr. Moore of Ludlow asked leave to propose a further amendment by substituting the "speaker" for the "director" of state institutions. Mr. Fenton paid a tribute to the speaker, but wished the bill to go through in its original form. Debate was suspended at this point for dinner.

Final adjournment March 31 looks much more probable now than it did last week but there are many experienced in legislative matters that still cling to the belief that April 7 will be the date of adjournment rather than a week earlier. The House yesterday afternoon recommended H 407, to amend an act to establish the militia and H 410, to provide for the regulation of real estate business by the licensing of real estate brokers. H 408, relating to the Vermont Historical society, making an appropriation, was committed to the appropriations committee.

The bill relating to the inspection of licensees' premises by license commissioners was ordered to lie and H 890, relating to dealers in evergreen trees, was rejected.

The "jitney" bill, designed to regulate the traffic of the little public vehicles, will be reported the first of next week, it is expected. The bill was introduced early in the session, but it is explained that the committee has been holding back its report pending an opinion on a certain section by the attorney general. A favorable report from the committee is expected.

At the opening of the debate this afternoon Speaker Wilson took the floor and urged that the amendment placing the speaker, instead of the director of the state institutions, on the board be rejected and that the bill be passed in concurrence. After the speaker's appeal the House passed the bill unanimously. Mr. Dana of New Haven presided while Speaker Wilson was on the floor.

The legislative committee authorized to investigate charges made against the management of the state school for feeble-minded children at Brandon reported to the Vermont legislature to-day, completely exonerating the officers of the institution and asserting that there is "absolutely no foundation to the reports that the children are made to suffer from abusive treatment." Supt. Russell is commended and the commission recommends that he be relieved of some of his duties by the appointment of a farm manager. The report, which was adopted by the legislature, is as follows:

"To the House of Representatives: The committee on state institutions to which was assigned the duty of visiting and investigating the school for feeble-minded at Brandon respectfully report that they have made such investigation and beg leave to report their findings as follows:

"The school has been passing through the unavoidable handicaps that attend the beginning of any organization and, of necessity, presents the conditions that are concomitant with the early development of a new enterprise. The board of trustees, to which has been assigned this task, has discharged its duty at considerable personal sacrifice and with a thorough devotion to the task assigned it by the state.

"The superintendent has given himself unreservedly to the work of establishing the school and putting it on a working basis. If any criticism were to be made against the work of the head of the institution, it would be to the effect that

# BOTH SIDES WAIT FOR PRES. WILSON TO ACT ON STRIKE

## PRES. WILSON MAY SEIZE RAILROADS AND RUN THEM

Washington, D. C., March 16.—President Wilson is expected to make a move to prevent the threatened railroad strike after to-day's cabinet meeting. The general impression prevails in official circles that before going further the president will appeal to both the railroads and their men not to plunge the country into a railway strike at this critical juncture in international affairs. Further than that his purposes have not been disclosed.

Some of the president's advisers hold the view that he has full constitutional authority to take the railroads and draft officials and men to operate them on the ground of a national emergency.

he has undertaken too much and endeavored to assume the responsibility of too many of the tasks involved in the management of the school. He is to be credited with a fine desire to aid to the extent of his strength and ability in carrying out the wishes of the board. The committee believes that a better division of labor will lead to greater efficiency especially with respect to the management of the farm.

"From the testimony taken at the hearings, the committee is of the unanimous opinion that there is absolutely no foundation to the reports that the children are made to suffer from abusive treatment. The great weight of evidence would go to show that the children are well treated, well fed and their interests solitiously attended to. The living quarters of the children are kept in the best of order and cleanliness is evidently an unbroken law of the school."

"Some testimony was given which would tend to show that some of the children were not always clothed as warmly as could be desired. It was learned that some of the boys were allowed to work out of doors during the cold weather when they were without sufficient clothing. This condition, however, did not prevail to such a degree as to warrant a charge of abuse."

"Much creditable testimony was given with respect to the friendly interest taken in the children and it is believed that when the school is established in the new quarters, which will be ready for occupancy this coming summer, the children will be much better cared for than is possible under existing conditions."

## PUBLIC GATHERINGS BARRED.

Waterbury Gets Orders from the State Board of Health.

Waterbury, March 16.—The funeral of Herbert Billings, young son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Billings, whose death resulted from infantile paralysis Thursday morning, was held this morning at 9 o'clock from the home of his parents. Although no one was permitted to enter the house, a large gathering of friends, relatives and neighbors attended. The employees of the Demeritt company, where Mr. Billings works, attended in body, and four associate workers served as pall bearers. They were Cassius Ayers, Bert Johnson, Philo Talbert and Daniel Morse. Flitting services at the grave were carried out by Rev. V. L. Smith, pastor of the Methodist church.

The condition of Mark Dillon is slightly improved to-day.

Official orders from the state board of health have been received, closing all gatherings and places of amusement. Although not ordered officially, the committee having in charge arrangements for the Vermont Methodist conference to be held in April, have abandoned the idea of entertaining delegates, much as they have worked for the success of the affair. It was thought advisable to do this in line with other precautionary methods adopted by local people. It is said that delegates had already hired rooms.

## MACEDONIA AGAIN SCENE OF ACTIVITY AS FRENCH ATTACK

Berlin Official Statement Admits the Enemy Entered Advanced Trenches at One Point.

Berlin (by wireless), March 16.—An attack with strong forces was begun by the French on the Macedonian front yesterday in the region of Monastir. To-day's official report says the French entered advanced trenches at one point, but otherwise were repulsed.

An absence of important military movements is reported on the Franco-Belgian front.

## NO DAMAGE WAS DONE BY DROPPING BOMBS ON WESTGATE

Hostile Airplane Visited Waterbury-Place 80 Miles from London, the Same Place Attacked on March 1.

London, March 16.—The war office announces that at 5:30 this morning a hostile airplane dropped bombs at Westgate, a watering-place 80 miles from London. There were no casualties, and the material damage was slight. Westgate was visited by hostile aircraft on March 1.

## TORPEDO BOAT LOST.

Old British Vessel Hit Mine in English Channel.

London, March 16.—A British torpedo boat destroyer of the old type struck a mine in the English channel yesterday and sank, it was officially announced to-day. One was killed and 25 are missing.

The Railroad Men's and Brotherhoods Near Also to Be Ready to Respond to the Cures of the Other for a Possible Settlement of the Differences

## JOINT CONFERENCES MAY BE RESUMED

Brotherhoods at Conference Ending Thursday Night Refused to Accept a Compromise Proposal and Also to Submit the Case to the Eight-Hour Commission

New York, March 16.—Both sides in the threatened railroad strike controversy expressed their willingness to-day to hold further joint conferences, although the situation this morning was devoid of any suggestion that a compromise will be reached which would avert a nationwide transportation tie-up. The indications were unofficially that both the railroad managers and the brotherhood chiefs were marking time pending possible action by President Wilson and with each group prepared to respond to the overtures of the other side.

The joint conference called for Thursday adjourned last evening with the announcement from W. G. Lee of the brotherhoods that there would be no further conference and that a "progressive strike" of the 400,000 members of the four great railroad brotherhoods, to begin at 6 o'clock (central time) Saturday night on the eastern roads, was ordered, the walk-out to extend to all the railroads in the country within five days. Chiefs of the workmen's organizations set the strike machinery in motion within a few minutes after an ultimatum delivered to the conference committee of railroad managers had been rejected. A compromise proposal offered by the managers was declined without debate. They also flatly refused to submit their case to the eight-hour commission headed by Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, or to await the decision of the supreme court on the constitutionality of the Adamson law.

Freight employees, yardmen and engine hostlers on the New York Central lines, east and west, the Nickel Plate and Baltimore & Ohio railroads and in the great yards in Chicago and St. Louis will be the first to leave their posts.

They will be followed on Sunday by the same classes of workmen on the Southern railway, the Norfolk & Western, the Virginian, Chesapeake & Ohio and on a group of northwestern roads.

No formal outline of the brotherhoods' program, beyond the plans for these two days, was made either to the managers or to the public. It was said, however, that the freight employees on the other roads in the country would be called out in groups at 12 or 24 hours' intervals after Sunday.

If the paralysis of freight traffic thus caused does not result in surrender by the railroads before that time, the employees on all passenger trains will be ordered out Wednesday.

When the managers in their counter proposition at the final momentous conference offered to abide by any decree of the Goethals commission if the Adamson act were declared unconstitutional, W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, spokesman for the employees, declared:

"That would be only another form of arbitration and our men are sick and tired of arbitration."

The brotherhood chiefs contend the demand for the basic eight-hour day for all classes of work, with pro rata time for overtime would give them what they would gain under the provisions of the Adamson law. They have abandoned their original demand for time and a half for overtime.

Declaring that the rank and file of the brotherhood membership had become impatient and would tolerate no further delay in enforcing their demands, Mr. Lee said, the supreme court might adjourn without handing down a decision on the Adamson act. In that event, he declared, there would be no decision until next winter, and the men would not wait.

The managers' refusal to comply with the ultimatum of the brotherhoods was based upon the contention that they must "await and abide by" the decision of the supreme court on the Adamson act. They asserted their willingness to submit the whole controversy to the eight-hour commission if the law is declared unconstitutional and agreed to accept any decree of the commission.

Pointing out to the four chiefs the grave international crisis which confronts the nation they appealed to the patriotism to prevent a strike at such a juncture in national affairs.

The brotherhood chiefs in a formal statement prepared after the final break expressed indignation at the attitude taken by the railroads in declaring a strike would be unpatriotic.

"It goes without saying," the statement declared, "that the railroad employees have been patient and loyal to the interests of the country and in the

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